

CINCINNATI ADVERTISEMENTS

REMOVAL.
THE firm of Sprague & Co., Cincinnati, have opened in their new iron front Store, south-east corner of Fourth and Vine sts., opposite the Post-office.
They have a magnificent stock of

Their stock of Piece Goods, for ordered work, is splendid. Their goods are marked at Cash Prices.

and as low as Fine Goods can be sold. We have a stock of Fine Sole Leather Trunks, Railroad proof—best that can be made.

ALSO—New style Bags, for Traveling purposes, Traveling Rugs, Shawls, &c.

SPRAGUE & CO.,
 Southeast Cor. 4th & Vine Sts.
 oct23 wat-winn

MARTIN NIXON, THOMAS NIXON, & J. H. CHATFIELD,
NIXON & CHATFIELD,
(Successors to Nixon & Goodman.)
 Nos. 77 and 79 Walnut St., Cincinnati,
 MANUFACTURERS OF AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
PAPER, CARDS, AND CARD SHEETS,
PRINTING INKS.

AND PAPER MANUFACTURERS' MATERIALS.
 A. & S. Agents for the Magnolia Mills Writing
 Papers. oct20 wdt-wtf

MAGNOLIA HOUSE,
 MADISON ST., BET. PIKE AND SEVENTH,
 COVINGTON, KY.

C. BLACKBURN,.....Proprietor.

Location Central; Accommodations Good; Charges Moderate.

THE patronage of the public is respectfully

(d. j. 2 wāt-wif

"There is no use of talking"

I am determined to sell fifty of our new and second-hand Pianos at \$60 for cash—one \$1,000 Piano and one \$800 at less than cost. I will rent and let the rent pay for the Piano.

C. M. MURCH.
74 West Fourth street, Cincinnati.
The largest stock of Melodeons in the city.

oct20 wāt-wif

LOOMIS & BURROWS,
130 Main Street, Cincinnati, Ohio,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
MARBLE AND SLATE STONE,
Roofing Slate, &c.
GRAIES AND MANTLES,
BUILDING ORNAMENTS,
DRAINING TILES, PIPES, &c.

ARCHITECTS, Builders, and others interested in
 our wares will find it to their interest to **examine**
 our stock before purchasing elsewhere.
 Descriptive Catalogues and Price Lists sent on
 application by mail. **LOOMIS & BURROWS,**
 oct6 w&t-w1

STOVES & TIN WARE.
F. C. SMITH.
Shop on N. Clair Street, in Room formerly occupied

FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY.

HAVING just laid in a large stock of articles in my line of business, I would call the attention of my Friends and customers to my stock. I will continue to furnish

**Copper, Tin & Sheet Iron Work,
Spouting and Guttering**


of all descriptions.

(Continually on hand a large assortment of
COOKING, PARLOR & COAL STOVES.

All kinds of Roofing done to order.
 ALL orders promptly attended to.
 oet6 wd-twtf

F. C. SMITH.

STOVES.



than any house in the city; and it is the only house in the city where can be found the CHAMPION COOKING STOVE, universally acknowledged to be the best cooking stove in the world. We have now warranted. Have also a very large assortment of Tin, Japanese, and Pressed Ware, two tedious to mention. Also, about 1600 pounds Stove Pipe, and 12 dozen Coal Buckets. For sale cheaper than ever before sold in this market.


Also, a large assortment of Spoons, Spouting, and Guttering done at short notice. Old copper, brass, and pewter taken in exchange.

GEORGE W. MILLER,
Old Bank Building, St. Clair street, Frankfort Ky.

No inferior material finds its way into any of my
wares, and I keep none but the best workmen in my
employ. G. W. M.
oct4 w&t-w4w

NEW ARRIVAL
OF
Fall & Winter Clothing.

Best Selected Stock of



READY-MADE CLOTHING
EVER BROUGHT TO
FRANKFORT.

SCHLOSS & GETZ have just received from their manufacturing house in Cincinnati, the largest and most complete stock of Fall and Winter
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
HATS AND CAPS.

**TRUNKS AND CHAMBER BAGS,
AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.**
Never offered in Frankfurt. They are all made ex-
pressly for this market, and we guarantee to sell you
as cheap as can be bought in Cincinnati or Louisville.
Everybody is invited to call and examine for them-
selves, and if they wish to purchase, we feel assured
we can suit them both in price and fit.
Gentlemen wishing elsewhere for themselves, their
families or friends, may do so, and give us a call
before purchasing elsewhere, as we guarantee to sell
as good Goods now as cheap as can be bought any-
where.
S. SCHLOSS & GETZ.

sep10 w&t-wlf

New Orleans Style

OF fashionable Silk Hat just received by
sep22 w&t-wlm **KEENON & CRUTCHER.**

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
S. I. M. MAJOR & CO.,
ST. CLAIR ST., OPPOSITE THE COURT HOUSE.

THE YEOMAN.
One copy, per annum, in advance, \$4 00

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1859.

Lay Sermon.

ADAPTED TO THE CASES OF THOSE DEMOCRATS WHO
JOINED THE KNOW NOTHING HERESY.

"Ye have forsaken the right way and gone astray,
following the way of Balaam the son of Bosor."—
Peter 2:15.

It is no new thing in the history of the world for men suddenly, as it were, to change their views on national policy, and even to break up the most cherished relationships, and connect themselves with those they have held in a life-long opposition. Nor is it anything new for a bold and plausible empiric to startle and mislead even men of good judgment, by an eloquent presentation of some novelty in politics. It is said that on the first appearance of the Political Justice of the celebrated William Godwin, that it attracted men of the most diverse views, and, until denounced by Burke, it seemed likely to sweep away the landmarks of party, and become the "ablest architects of ruin" the world had seen. As one consequence of some of his theories on the social state, his daughter was induced to clope with the poet Shelley, whose wife became insane, and fortunately dying, he was induced by the mortified father to marry her—thereby repudiating his own doctrines.

Something like this seems to have been in a measure the result of the appearance of Know-Nothingism, whose rise, culmination, and decline, is one of the marvels of our day. Men from all parties eagerly embraced it—Democrats of New York, from its determined hostility to Wm. H. Seward; those in Missouri, because it contributed mainly in ridding the State of Benton; the Whigs went into it, in hopes of seeing it destroy the Democratic party, and because their party had died with its leader; and very many from both parties, from the silliest apprehensions of Roman Catholicism. The only barrier to oppose this sweeping tide of error was the Democratic party; for Know-Nothingism had affiliated with the Abolitionists of the North and the Extremists of the South; requiring no subtle tests of membership, but became as catholic as the Roman church itself; and we heard a Know-Nothing say she would take him if he was a Jew or Mahomedan, or infidel—anybody, if he would buy the priest and kiss the Pope's toe.

But the Know-Nothing order has vanished—like the mist of the morning, or the "bubble on the fountain," or the "rainbow's lovely form," and that formidable army, as numerous as the hosts of Xerxes or Santa Anna's at Buena Vista, is scattered into guerrilla bands, and nowhere do they appear in any force, except at Louisville, New Orleans, and Baltimore, where they have spread consternation among the inhabitants, murdering unoffending citizens, burning the houses of the obnoxious, and diligently seeking after the offices that would not seek them.

These are far from the objects the Democrats who joined them expected to attain, and they resemble the travelers in the desert of Sahara; so gradually have the evidences of vegetation disappeared, that they can hardly realize they are surrounded by a trackless wilderness of sand; to proceed is destruction, and to return they have only bleaching bones to point the pathway; but every motive of patriotism bids them return. It seems a hard alternative, but they should accept it without hesitation. We know some who have "sought the bubble reputation, even in the cannon's mouth;" others who met Santa Anna on that field of Buena Vista, and others again who have faced a "frowning world" in asserting their religious convictions, and have urged others so to do; and we cannot believe that such men will hesitate at the call of duty, although they must endure the sneers of those who preach a "foolish consistency."

To err is human, to repair divine; and many who went into this heresy from convictions of duty have endured a thousand times more mortification, and made far more sacrifices of position and profit, than is required of them in returning to the bosom of their first love.

Those in middle life who went out from the Democratic party, after having served years under the leadership of Jackson and Polk, and other great captains; by whom the principles of Jefferson were received among the earliest lessons of childhood, must find themselves in strange companionship, surrounded by the fragments of Federalism and Free-soilism, and must acknowledge, if they would speak candidly, that they "have forsaken the right way and gone astray," and followed the way of Balaam the son of Bosor."

Our last Weekly issue was delayed one day in consequence of changing our steam engine. We have just put up a new engine of more power than the one we have used heretofore, and do not expect to have to apologize for any future delay in issuing our paper. Our friends who are interested in machinery are invited to inspect this engine. It is one of 8-horse power made by GOULDING, BAGLEY & SEWELL, at Watertown, New York, and is, in our judgment, one of the nicest and most perfect pieces of machinery that we have ever seen at work. It is noiseless in its operations as regular in its stroke as clock work, and easy to govern. For perfection in workmanship and cheapness of cost we do not think it can be equalled by the manufacture of any other establishment in the country, and having tested it to our satisfaction, we confidently recommend the builders to all who want engines, boilers, or the apparatus pertaining to such articles. Mr. Victory, who came out with the engine to put it up, will remain here a few days, and will take orders for Messrs. Goulding, Bagley & Sewell.

(For the Yeoman.)
Our Next Session.

Hopkinsville, Nov. 1st, 1859.

DEAR SIR: Like Monsieur Montfort from his aerial position, reconnoitering the Austrian lines before the battle of Solferino, or like Luther from his castle-turret of the Wartburg, or may be like the Evangelist John from the island of Patmos, I am certainly far enough away from the scene of conflict to take a cool view as the first, to offer some wholesome advice like the second, and to indulge a little harmless prophecy like the last.

I look, sir, upon the position of a Senator in the Congress of the United States as scarcely inferior to that of any in government, in point of dignity and responsibility—embracing the advisory attribute of a cabinet officer with the legislative—a far more dignified attribute of sovereignty—besides personating a perfect sovereignty in a representative capacity. And having such an exalted estimate of the office, it is not only natural that I should feel some anxiety to see it worthily filled, but should desire to see it filled by a man who would have some weight with the very able body of men with whom he will be associated, and reflect some honor upon the State sending him. Besides, Kentucky has a prescriptive right to be ably represented, and should not disgrace the catalogue which is now her glory and her boast, by the addition of a dolt or a cynic.

In the very first place, there should be a purity of life and an honor that knows no blemish. No rone, or gambler, or drunkard should be permitted for an hour to represent this State; for whoever has been at Washington, has seen private citizens blush at being told, if they wished to meet their Senator or member, to go at such an hour to such a gambling-hell or brothel, as the street police to meet them.

We should have a man imbued with the spirit of the age. We are making rapid strides in material and intellectual advancement, and it behooves us to have a Senator whose prejudice for the past does not blind him to the future; who could comprehend a continent as well as a county; one who could look with the prophetic vision of Jefferson, and remember "tis no pent up Utica contracts our powers"—and dare to the completion of the conflict. And to this end we should have a man with sufficient youth to inaugurate a policy, and have a fair chance of living to see it carried out. I mean no disrespect to old age—God forbid; but this is not the position for old men. We are honoring a man to receive honor in return; we do not wish to decorate any one merely for the tomb. Kentucky has enough of buried statesmen, whose ashes she honors and whose fame she cherishes; but we are, if not like Shiller, upon "a centurie's verge," we are upon the eve of great events, and it requires the strong arm and lusty vigor of manhood for the country to reap the full advantages of the epoch. Treason stalks abroad in the full blaze of day, and requires a steady nerve to rebuke it; and in such times as tries men's souls for old men the "post of honor is a private station."

In view of everything I have enumerated, I look upon Major Breckinridge as combining in an eminent degree the qualifications for our Senator; to all of which he adds an intimate acquaintance with the men with whom he has to deal. Presiding over the Senate with a degree of satisfaction to all parties, never surpassed and only equaled by the lamented King, he has fitted himself by a close study of the character of Senators that will give him an influence and position which to other men in the nation can occupy. With but a single opportunity since his coming to the Senate for displaying his abilities, he wrung the warmest praises from his political adversaries, having no personal enemies to gild his name.

That he will be elected, without scarcely an opposition I do not doubt; but I feel warranted in my character of seer to predict that all will admire and all will admit that the mantle of Clay and Crittenden was never more worthily worn than by Senator Breckinridge.

E. FLURIBES UNUM.

Gerritt Smith has been sent to the Lantana Asylum, Fred. Douglass has gone to Canada, Seward is in Europe, and we again entreat the Louisville Journal people, if there are any dangerous secrets of their Republican friends in their possession, to "haste! oh, haste away!" A process from a Federal Court can reach Louisville as well as Petersburg or Rochester, and Stephens is to be tried by this Court; and our anxiety is extreme lest witnesses shall come from south of the Ohio, who had any previous knowledge of this unfortunate business.

SMALL-POX IN ENGLAND.—At the late meeting of the English Scientific Association, it was stated that about four thousand deaths occur annually in England from small-pox, and that the lives of 3,909 might be saved by a proper attention to vaccination.

We are requested to state there will be no preaching in the Baptist Church in this city to-morrow, as it is undergoing repairs. The Sabbath School will proceed without interruption.

THE WORKING OF THE REGISTRY LAW IN NEW YORK CITY.—Only fifty four thousand votes were polled in New York City, at the late election, out of one hundred thousand that were registered. The usual vote of the city is between seventy and eighty thousand. The effect of the Registry Law has been to disfranchise thousands of legal voters. The operation of voting is slow and tedious under it, and is attended with many vexatious formalities. The Republicans passed the law, not so much to prevent illegal voting as to abridge and curtail the rights of those entitled to the elective franchise, and they have met with a remarkable success. A full vote of the legal electors in New York City would have beaten them in the State.—*Cin. Eng.*

METCALFE'S REPORTS.—The first volume of Metcalfe's Reports of decisions of the Court of Appeals of Kentucky is bound and ready for delivery, and may be had of the Reporter or at either of the book stores in Frankfort. Price \$5 per volume. Persons wishing a volume sent by mail may remit the price and it will be forwarded postage paid. a23 f

TO LAWYERS.—Our facilities for job printing are equal to any office in the West, and we are prepared to do all kinds of job work at the shortest notice. Lawyers' briefs, legal cards, blanks, &c., printed in the neatest styles and at prices as low as they can be done anywhere.

If all medicines were as pleasant to take as are the candy drops, in which Dr. John Bull puts up his Vegetable Worm Destroyer, it would be a luxury to be sick; but then, again, if all medicines were as prompt and certain in their effects, one would hardly be sick long enough to enjoy it.

Sold by W. H. Averill, Agent for Frankfort and vicinity.

Democratic Meeting in Carroll.

At a meeting of the Democracy of Carroll county, held in the court house in Carrollton, on Monday, the 7th day of November, 1859, Squire Geo. P. Gullion was called to the chair, and Geo. D. Seiber appointed Secretary.

The object of the meeting having been explained by Capt. P. O. Turpin, the following resolutions were presented by Hon. H. Cox, and after being read, were adopted:

Resolved, That we regard it to be the imperative duty of the Democracy of Kentucky to meet in State Convention during the ensuing winter, and we recommend the 9th day of January as the time, and Frankfort as the place of meeting of said Convention.

Resolved, That we unwaveringly adhere to the principles of our party as enunciated in the Cincinnati platform, and regard a strict adherence to those principles indispensably necessary to secure a triumph of our party and a perpetuity of the American Union.

Resolved, That we hold that the Constitution of the United States does not confer upon Congress the power to legislate slavery into any Territory, and that Congress cannot confer upon a Territorial government higher powers than those which are conferred upon Congress by the Constitution.

Resolved, That the right to property is a right which underlies all civil society, and the doctrine that a Territorial Legislature has the power to exclude very from the Territory by unfriendly legislation, and that Congress, in its encroachment upon that right and destructive of civil liberty.

Resolved, That we can point with patriotic pride to that distinguished Kentuckian, the Hon. Jas. Guthrie, as a statesman whose stern integrity, whose exalted talents, and whose unswerving adherence to Democratic principles, fully fit him for the highest office in the gift of the American people.

Resolved, That in the Hon. John C. Breckinridge the Democracy of Kentucky have a statesman of whom they may justly be proud, and we avail ourselves of this opportunity of expressing our decided preference for him for the office of United States Senator.

Resolved, That the present administration of the National Government justly commends itself to the warm approval of every lover of our noble system of government throughout the length and breadth of this republic.

Resolved, That the following gentlemen be appointed as delegates to the State Convention, to-wit: Wm. H. Lindsey, Smith Wingo, Geo. B. Seiber, Hon. H. Cox, P. O. Turpin, Wm. H. Cox, H. R. Seward, Geo. T. Campbell, H. H. Alecock, H. S. Gittner, Ben. M. Hitt, and M. Gittner.

Resolved, That these proceedings be published in the Louisville Courier and Democrat and in the Frankfort Yeoman.

The meeting then adjourned.

Geo. P. GULLION, Chairman.

Geo. D. SEIBER, Secretary.

Democratic Meeting in Bourbon.

Pursuant to a notice in the last issue of the Yeoman, the Democrats of Bourbon met in public meeting at the court house, in this place, on Monday last, for the purpose of appointing delegates to the State Convention, which is to assemble at Frankfort, on the 9th day of January, 1860.

The meeting was called to order by the Chairman, and the Hon. R. H. Hawes called to the Chair, and Frank Brown, Esq., appointed Secretary. The object of the meeting being stated by the Chairman, it was

Resolved, That the Democracy of Bourbon county, will heartily co-operate with their friends from other counties, in the State Convention to be held in Frankfort, on the 9th of January, 1860, and the following are chosen delegates from this county: Thomas Jones, Val Hildreth, Hon. R. Hawes, John T. Woodford, Horace R. Miller, Henry C. Backner, Mason Talbott, Peter Bonta, Alexander Miller, F. Troutman, Charles Lincoln, Dr. Wm. Pryor, George Bean, John V. Love, J. Samuel Ewalt, Hiram Roseberry, T. Skillman, John M. Miller, S. Bowles, Dr. Cantrell, A. D. Cummings, J. H. Shaw, Daniel S. Talbott, Wm. H. H. Simms, John A. Pratt, Wm. McClelland, Esq. Hinkle, Jas. Horton, Frank Ford, Jas. Scott, Montgomery Hildreth, Wm. White, John T. McClure, Jas. S. Matson, Dr. J. Gibbons, A. Frank Brown, Joseph Hildreth, Aquilla Palmer, W. W. Pike, Nathaniel P. Rogers, David Dodge, James Jones, John C. Graddock, C. M. Hutsell, J. P. McClellan, Charles Harris, H. H. H. Horton, Jas. A. Miller, John V. Moore, W. D. Horton, H. R. Orr, Dan Hilder.

Together with all Democrats of Bourbon who can attend.

Resolved, That having entire confidence in our representatives, we will not tamper their action in any manner, and we will support and supply recommended to our delegates, as well as our brethren in this and other States, that while we hold fast to the fundamental principles of our party as enunciated in former conventions, and express our unabated confidence in the executive of the United States. We should carefully abstain from unfriendly personal conflicts for office, and from all minor and subordinate differences of opinion among Democrats, and that in view of the formidable forces of the Opposition parties, the inconspicuous materials of which it is composed, and the dangerous sectional doctrines which it maintains, it is our deliberate opinion that there never has been a crisis in the country which more urgently appeals to the activity, harmony, and patriotism of the Democracy.

R. HAWES, Chairman.

A. FRANK BROWN, Secretary.

Democratic Meeting in Hart County.

At a Democratic meeting held at the court house in Middlesboro, Hart county, on Monday, Nov. 7, 1859, (being County Court day), B. Copelin, Esq., was called to the chair, and James A. Dawson appointed Secretary.

The object of the meeting being stated by the chair, Geo. I. Wood, at the close of an appropriate address, presented the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we regard the administration of our present Executive, James Buchanan, as eminently wise, conservative and national.

Resolved, That James Guthrie is a sound, conservative statesman of great ability, unwavering firmness and integrity of purpose, eminently qualified to discharge the duties of Chief Magistrate; that he is our first choice for President of the United States, and that our delegates to the Convention in Frankfort, in January next, be instructed to use all fair and honorable means to procure his nomination by the Charleston Convention.

Resolved, That Hon. Elijah Hise, owing to his great ability and unwavering devotion to the Union, is our choice for the office of United States Senator, in place of Hon. John J. Crittenden, whose term of service will soon expire.

Resolved, That the chair appointed Dr. C. J. Walton, Capt. John Dool, John Lark, Wm. Lively, B. M. Lively, E. B. Smith, Thos. Hardy, Dr. William Adair, J. F. Bowles, Adam Roundtree, W. W. Wilson, E. Johns, Isham Combs, J. B. Marshall, W. C. Roote, J. S. Bohannon, W. D. Lester, B. M. Stewart, D. Higbough, K. Jameson, H. Rowe, R. W. Compton, J. B. Cobb, J. S. Shoultz, Isaac W. Edwards, J. A. Dawson, Dr. J. H. King, W. B. Thompson, John Ross, J. C. Crouch, Samuel Durham, A. C. Wright, Joe Lin Wilson, J. P. Wilson, L. P. Wright, G. T. Wood, and any other Democrat from the county who may attend, delegates to represent Hart county in the Convention at Frankfort on the 9th of January next. The name of the chairman was added.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That the Democratic papers generally be requested to publish these proceedings.

The meeting then adjourned.

B. COPELIN, Chairman.

JAMES A. DAWSON, Secretary.

CONVICT AMBUSH.—Yesterday morning of Geo. Dicker, of Covington, arrested one John Mount, who had escaped from the Penitentiary at Frankfort, Ky. Mount was committed to the Penitentiary on the charge of committing burglary in Lexington, some two years ago. He will now have to serve the State three years longer.—*Cin. Gaz.*

Gerritt Smith.

UTICA, N. Y., Oct. 9.—Gerritt Smith has been sent to the Lunatic asylum at Utica, he having become seriously deranged.

THE KENTUCKY YEOMAN

FOR THE

Session of the Legislature.

Daily, - - - \$1 50, in advance.

Weekly, - - - 75 cts. in advance.

The Yeoman

Will be published DAILY AND WEEKLY during the approaching session of the Legislature. A competent Reporter has been engaged for each House, and a full and accurate report of each day's proceedings will be given. The Yeoman will also publish a summary of the Congressional proceedings, Commercial and Foreign News, and all the important items of the current news of the day.

We shall also continue to publish the most important DECISIONS OF THE COURT OF APPEALS from day to day, as they are delivered.

TERMS:

Daily, during session - - - \$1 50

Weekly, during session - - - 75

Ten copies Daily - - - 12 00

Ten copies Weekly - - - 5 00

Remittances may be made by mail at our risk.

Address S. I. M. MAJOR & CO.,

FRANKFORT, KY.

Proclamation by the Governor.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY.

Executive Department.

Another abundant harvest has been gathered; another year of multiplied blessings is fast drawing to a close. The labors of the farmer, the mechanic, the manufacturer and the merchant, the professional man and the man of science, have been abundantly rewarded; commerce has revived, trade has improved, and thrift is apparent everywhere throughout the land. Neither war nor pestilence nor famine has afflicted us. Peace, plenty, and health have blessed a free, prosperous, and happy people. Providence has showered its blessings upon us as individuals, as a State, as a nation. We should return to Him the homage of grateful hearts. In the eager pursuit of pleasure, of fortune, or of fame—in the excitement of our daily occupations—in the unprofitable pursuits of life, we are too apt to forget Him from whom these blessings come.

Acknowledging no sovereign but Him, let us recognize the venerable custom of the Jewish Feast of Weeks appointed by Jehovah for his chosen people. For the establishment of, and preservation then, of our free institutions—for the preservation of our lives and health—for our tranquility, prosperity, and happiness—for our general thrift and the untold blessings we enjoy as a State and a people—

I, BERTHA M. MAGOFFIN, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do hereby appoint and set apart THURSDAY, the 24th day of November next, as a day of THANKSGIVING AND PRAISE TO ALMIGHTY GOD, and recommend its appropriate observance by all the citizens of the Commonwealth.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 14th day of October, A. D. 1859, and in the sixty-eighth year of the Commonwealth.

By the Governor: B. MAGOFFIN.

Thos. R. Moore, Jr., Secretary of State.

By Jas. W. Tate, Asst. Secretary.

Oct 15 wdt-wtf

WOODFORD LAND FOR SALE.—One hundred and seventy acres on White's Ferry road, 4 1/2 miles from Versailles, and running nearly up to the Versailles and Shryock's Ferry turnpike road. One hundred acres in cultivation, the remainder in woods pasture.

Improvements belonging to another person may be had if desired.

Land cheap and terms easy.

Persons wishing to purchase or examine the land will call upon Harrison Rowland, near Versailles, or Wm. B. Holeman, Frankfort, Ky.

Oct 15 wdt-wtf

DIED.

In this county, Nov. 8, at the residence of his father, A. R. Crutcher, REUBEN B. CRUTCHER, in the 22d year of his age.

He commenced school at Georgetown college on the 1st of September, but did not attend long when he was taken sick with typhoid fever, and had only time to return to his home and parental embrace where he died, but not as those who have no hope, leaving evidence of a happy immortal home in his grave.

He was a young man of unusual promise—kind and affectionate to all his relatives, polite and reliable to his friends. He is gathered to his fathers, lamented by all who knew him.—*Commonwealth.* Shelly News and Miscellaneous papers please copy.

Lines.

An affectionate tribute to the memory of our little darling, Fannie H. Child.

She came like a spirit of brightness in Spring—

The gift of a passing Angel's wing—

A vision of heaven's brightening sky—

Too lovely to live, too dear to die.

No rosebud e'er grew on the stem of the heart,

With its bluish-tinted leaves but half blown apart,

Exhaled sweeter fragrance love's hearthstone to cheer,

Whose blight e'er awoke a more sorrowful tear.

She has passed, but her memory will ever seem

In the hearts that so loved her like a beautiful dream;

She came with the flowers, more lovely than they,

Yet in Autumn, with them, she has faded away.

We will miss from our circle her fairy-like form;

Will miss her sweet voice, with its bird-like charm;

The kiss of her lips, once so rosy and warm,

And the sweet tiny clasp of her soft snowy arm.

Be not parents so grieved that the grave doth enclose

The dear form on thy bosom so sweetly to repose;

The spirit which made it so endearing and bright

Has fled to its source, and its Temple of Light.

Too frail was our darling for life's wintry breath;

In mercy she was taken by the Angel of death,

And now she waits the summons on her silver white wings,

She floats round the Throne and divinely sings.

S. J. C.

Proclamation by the Governor.

\$250 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY.

Executive Department.

WHEREAS, It has been made known to me that

William Nash, who stands charged by the

Warren Circuit Court with the murder of his wife,

and who was sent for safe-keeping to the jail of

Sturgeon county, has escaped from said jail, and is

now going at large;

Now, therefore, I, BERTHA M. MAGOFFIN, Governor

of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do hereby offer

a reward of Two Hundred and Fifty Dollars

for the apprehension and delivery of said

Wm. Nash to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this

11th day of November, A. D. 1859, and in the

68th year of the Commonwealth.

By the Governor: B. MAGOFFIN.

Thos. R. Moore, Jr., Secretary of State.

By Jas. W. Tate, Assistant Secretary.

Description.—William Nash is about forty-five

years old; about six feet high; weighs near two

hundred pounds; stoutly built; and bears marks of

very dissipated habits.

nov 12 wdt-w3m

For Sale.

OFFER for sale very desirable BRICK DWEL-

LING on Clinton Street, near the Penitentiary,

with a good lot attached. Apply to me in South

Frankfort.

nov 14 wdt-w3m

MRS. L. HERNON.

Clerk of the Senate.

We are requested to announce Col. HEN. SELBY,

of Oldham, as a candidate for Clerk of the State

Senate.

Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate.

A Strange Retribution.

Henri Du Barre, a young French artist, became enamored of the only daughter of a well-to-do *aristocrate*, in the town of Carcassone, in the south of France. Lucille Montaigne had beauty and money, and Henri Du Barre had wit and talent; but these latter were no fair equivalent for the former in the miserly eyes of the purse-proud father, who declared that no daughter of his should marry a poor man, though he were blessed with the wisdom of a Solomon.

Now Lucille loved Henri—at least she told him so—but she was too prudent to clove with him and risk disinheritance; for, after all, what was love without money?—poverty, coming in at the door, would send it flying through the window.

Poor Henri was in despair. He really did love Lucille, whether she told him or not—loved her madly; and his was one of those dark, fiery natures which makes love a wild, terrible passion.

How much money was necessary to make him her equal in the eyes of her worldly father? The *aristocrate* named the sum. It was large, and Henri sighed, and felt more despair at his heart than ever. Suddenly he brightened up with the recollection that he had youth and genius, and that in some large city, Paris perhaps, where the latter would be appreciated, he might acquire both fortune and fame.

But would Lucille wait? Well, Lucille was willing to wait awhile—just then, as she admitted to herself, she could think of no one she liked better than the poor artist; but everything earthly must have a limit, and the fair coquette thought her patience ought not to extend beyond a year.

A year is a very short time for a man to acquire fame and fortune, with the latter depending on the former; but Henri was young, and youth is sanguine, and at all events he would make a trial, hoping for great things, and knowing he could do no worse than fail.

So he finished his engagements hurriedly, declined any new ones, sold the few pictures on hand for a moderate sum, gathered together his scanty effects, bade his friends and Lucille adieu, and, with a hopeful but heavy heart, set off for the great metropolis of France.

It was a long journey from Carcassone to Paris, in the slow conveyances of the period when Henri Du Barre made it; and it was nearly two weeks before he reached the gay capital. And then began his struggles with poverty, which, along to him, in spite of his hopes, his exertions and his prayers, for six weary months; when he gave up in despair, and secretly left the city, to beg his way back to Carcassone, see his Lucille once more, bid her eternal adieu, and end a life no longer of any value to his possessor.

Henri Du Barre set out from Paris alone and alone, depending solely upon the charity of French peasants for food and lodging. He had six sons in his pocket when he started, and these he invested in a deadly poison, which he carried as a dernier resort, determined not to suffer beyond what nature might reasonably bear, but which it was hoped to retain till he had again seen Lucille.

In this manner he reached and passed through Lyons, foot sore, ragged, and disheartened—an object indeed for commiseration. Twenty leagues beyond Lyons, in passing through a long dark, lonely wood, he met a Jew, carrying a heavy pack on his back. The poor artist asked the Israelite for charity; his appeal was answered with a few coins, for which he thanked the giver, and then offered to carry his pack for him.

"Oh, no—it is nothing—it is nothing—a few old clothes only," returned the Jew, hurriedly—so hurriedly, and with such evident uneasiness, in fact, as to awaken suspicion in the mind of the young artist that it contained something of great value.

Then it was that a wild, vague, undefined desire to possess it first took possession of the man who was now going home to die wretchedly, but whom two thousand francs might yet bless with life and happiness. When the mind of man takes a highly criminal bent, it seems as if some evil demon whispers in his ear the most plausible reasons for a wicked course to happiness.

Henri Du Barre, who had never before thought of harming a human being, now glared furtively and almost shudderingly around him, with the dark and wicked thought in his brain, that if this old man were dead, and he the possessor of his pack, he might yet have a bright and glorious future. It was a dreary dismal spot in the thick wood where they both stood, and no human eye save theirs was looking upon the scene. Why should this old man be enmeshed with wealth, which could not bring him one tithe of the joy that it might him who coveted its possession? He could not live many years, that old man at the most, and he might die at any minute, and his valuable effects become the heritage of strangers! What mattered a few years, more or less, to him—a wandering and despised old Jew? And why should he, the poor, miserable artist, hesitate between the Jew's life and his own? Were not all living creatures bound by the inner law of their being to act in self-defense, even to the taking of life when necessary to sustain their own? And would he not die should the Jew live? And would he not live should the Jew die? And there died? And why should the secret be discovered, would it be anything worse than death at last? He had bought poison for himself and why should not another take it for his salvation?—in which event he would have the means to procure more, and could always as now carry his life in his hands.

The Jew had bidden him good day, and was trudging onward, at a slow, steady pace, while these wild, wicked thoughts were coursing through the brain of the latter, with all the plausibility of truth.

Suddenly the Jew stopped, produced a little flask, and raised it to his lips. "Ah! that flask!" The devil was tempting young Du Barre to crime, and here was the opportunity. "My good friend," called the artist to the Jew, "I am very faint; will you give me a few drops of that wine?"

"I will give you half," said the Israelite halting.

The artist advanced tremulously, produced the poison, and concealed it in his hand as he approached his victim, and, under pretence of wiping the mouth of the flask, dropped it in. Then he pretended to drink, and handed it back with thanks, begging the Jew to drink his health at their final parting. Isaac complied, and they separated, each going different ways.

As soon as Henri was out of sight of the Israelite, he entered the wood, and returned in an oblique direction, until he came in sight of his victim, who was now writing in the agonies of death and groaning for mercy. A few minutes more and he was still—the dread work was done.

Dragging the body from the road, and concealing it, the murderer next carried the pack into the forest, tore it open, and found it did indeed contain old clothes. He was nearly frantic. He had murdered a harmless old man, and got nothing for it. He threw the

garments from him with the wild action of remorse and despair.

Suddenly he heard a clink as of money. Then he began to examine the old garments, and found, to his almost mad joy, that they contained immense treasures in gold and jewels—diamonds, sapphires, pearls and rubies, to the value, as he thought, of ten thousand francs, but in reality more than a hundred thousand.

Far in the depths of that dark wood, the murderer hid the most precious stones, to be brought forth in after time. There were two thousand five hundred francs in money; and with this amount he started for home, no longer a poor man, but, alas! even further than ever from being a happy one.

He traveled in his ragged clothes as far as Nismes, fearful of spending one of his ill-acquired coins sooner; but at Nismes he ventured to purchase a new and genteel suit, and in this, shortly after, he appeared before Lucille, showed her father the sum required, which he represented as having been honestly obtained in his profession, and claimed her hand.

In due time Henri Du Barre married Lucille Montaigne, and happy were all at the wedding till the guilty groom, who was never to know happiness again. He kept his secret, however, and profited by it, making an occasional journey to the dismal spot of his crime, under pretence of traveling on business. He took away and disposed of the jewels one by one, and gradually grew opulent, and was regarded by all who knew him as an honest man of mark.

But the remembrance of his crime had a strange fascination for him, and much of his time was spent in brooding over it in secret.

Being an artist, he at length naturally conceived the idea of painting the scene of the murder; and he finally drew in miniature, on ivory, picturing himself in the act of dragging the dead body of the Jew into the forest, whose features, from memory only, he delineated with wonderful fidelity. And as if this were not enough to satisfy his morbid imagination, he wrote underneath: "*Isaac, a Jew, murdered by Henri Du Barre, Artist, September the fourth, in a dark wood, about twenty leagues south from Lyons.*"

It was a strange, insane idea, that of preserving a memory of the horrible deed in this manner; but this miniature of the scene he had set in a neat little frame, and carried it in a belt around his waist.

But the strangest part of this horrible affair is yet to be told. On his last visit to the forest, for the last time that yet remained of the proceeds of his awful crime, he was shot dead by a highwayman, who, on searching his person, found the miniature, and recognized in the features of the murdered Jew—his own father!

This produced so strong an impression upon the second murderer, that he carried it to the authorities, and made a full confession of his own crime. A full and thorough investigation took place, and among the papers of Du Barre was found one containing the statement of the whole transaction, as we have here recorded it.

The second murderer, the son of the Jew, was subsequently executed, and so ended the chain of dark and bloody events.

Truly, the ways of Providence are wonderful and mysterious.

[From the New York Journal of Commerce.]

Perpetual Motion.

About six years ago we published the first description of a machine invented by Mr. James G. Hendrickson, of Fredholm, New Jersey, "to go of itself." A model, which Mr. Hendrickson had made after patient whittling for forty years, was brought into our office, and we found that it would go without any impulse from without, and would not stop unless it was blocked. The power was self-contained and self-adjusted, and gave a sufficient force to carry ordinary clock-work without any winding up or replenishing. In short, we saw no reason why it would not go until it was worn out. Our announcement of the fact brought out a great deal of ridicule; the incredulous pointed at all of the projects to obtain a perpetual motion power which had failed in the past, and predicted the same disgrace for the new invention. Many scientific gentlemen visited it, and although they could not dispute the fact that it was "going," they nearly all attributed the movement to some hidden spring or ingenious trickery. The inventor was an old man, who had spent his whole life in pursuit of the object he had now attained. He had become so much accustomed to ridicule, that he was very patient under it, and the only reply he made to the cavillers, who pronounced the thing impossible, was—"but it does go." The notice which we printed attracted the attention of the curious, and, for the first time in his history, the inventor found a profit in his handiwork. He was invited to be present at various fairs and exhibitions of new inventions, and wherever he went his machine formed one of the chief attractions.

Science, however, turned up its nose at him, and determined to put him down. The professors were all against him, and as they had pronounced the whole thing a humbug, they were determined to prove the truth of their assertion. Accordingly, Mr. Hendrickson was seized at Keyport, New Jersey, for practicing "jugglery," under the "Act for suppressing vice and immorality." At the trial, several builders, millwrights, engineers and philosophers were called, who testified positively that no such motive power as that alleged could drive the machine, and that there must be some concealed spring within the wooden cylinder. There was no help for it; and the imposture was exploded. An axe was brought, and the cylinder splintered into fragments. Alas! for the philosophers, there was no concealed spring, and the machine had gone of itself!

But alas! also, for poor Hendrickson, his machine would go no more. With trembling hands he again resumed his spectacles and his jack knife. His model once more completed, he had a new machine constructed of brass, hollow throughout, so that the eye could examine all its parts. This was brought to our office nearly two years ago, when we noticed it once more, and gave our readers some of the facts we have now recalled. The inventor was trying to secure a patent for this discovery, but the work went on slowly. The Patent Office required a working model to test the principle, and one was sent on to Washington. The moment the blocks were taken out, the wheels started off "like a thing of life," and during ten months that the model remained in the Patent Office, it never once stopped to breathe.

The inventor had perfected two new machines, and made a comfortable livelihood exhibiting them, prosecuting his efforts meanwhile to secure his patent, intending to apply the power to clock work, for which it is peculiarly well adapted. Aye, except upon him, however, before this point was reached; his highest art could not make his heart-beatings perpetual; and last Saturday afternoon he breathed his last, in the old homestead at Fredholm. He had been so much persecuted by the incredulous, that he had provided a secret place beneath the floor of his shop where his last two machines were deposited. It was in the form of a vault, covered by a trap-door which was locked, and the floor so replaced

as to avoid suspicion. After his last illness commenced, he made known this secret to his family, who examined the spot carefully, and found the contents exactly as described. The night after his death the shop was broken open, the floor taken up, the trap-door pried off, and both models stolen. It is probable that the family in their visits had not taken the same precaution as the inventor, and some prying eyes had discovered the secret. Fortunately the draw is preserved, and there is a little machine, one of the earliest made, now running in Brooklyn, where it has kept up its ceaseless ticking for nearly six years. Mr. Hendrickson leaves a family of four sons and four daughters, all of them, we believe, given to inventions. Had he died ten years ago, how emphatically would it have been said that his life had been wasted in "the hopeless effort to obtain perpetual motion!"

Trial of the Harper's Ferry Conspirators.

CHARLESTOWN, VA., Nov. 8.—The excitement in regard to the trial of the Harper's Ferry conspirators still continues, and fair progress is making in the disposal of the cases.

The case of the free negro Copeland was brought on Saturday afternoon, the jury finding a verdict of not guilty of treason, as charged in the first count of the indictment, he not being recognized as a citizen; and guilty of conspiring with slaves to rebel, and of murder as charged in the second and third counts.

The case was ably argued by Andrew Hunter on behalf of the State. The prisoner was defended by George Sennott, of Boston, who labored with much zeal for his client.

A bill of exceptions and a motion for the arrest of judgment was entered by the prisoner's counsel, which will be disposed of to-morrow morning.

Case of Capt. Cook.—The court assembled at 10 o'clock this morning, and was called to order by Judge Parker. The grand jury was sworn, and immediately proceeded to their count, to consider the case of Capt. Cook. A number of witnesses were summoned, and the jury was absent for about two hours. On the re-assembling of the court Mr. Harding, the prosecuting attorney, stated that, as a number of witnesses in the case of Cook, who would not be in the morning's court, were present, he would, if agreeable to the counsel on the other side, move to take up the case of Cook first.

Thomas C. Green, Esq., one of the counsel for Cook, said that, as the counsel had not yet had time to read the indictment, and had not yet decided what plea to enter to the charge, he was unable to proceed in the case, and would prefer with the counsel on the other side, which would allow them time to prepare the case of Cook.

The case of Stephens was then called up. Stephens was accordingly brought into court and placed on a mattress. His looking pale and haggard, the absence from food and the large quantity of medicine taken by him having had a decided effect upon him. He bears up under his wounds with much fortitude, and is seldom heard to murmur.

His counsel, Mr. Sennott, who had endeavored to have his trial moved to an adjoining county, but was refused, appeared, and the impounding of a jury was proceeded with. After a considerable number of jurymen had been obtained, Mr. Hunter arose and stated that he had just received a dispatch, which would probably interfere with further proceedings in the impounding of a jury. He then read the following telegraphic dispatch from Governor Wise:

RICHMOND, Nov. 7.

To Andrew S. Hunter—
DEAR SIR: I think you had better try Cook, and land Stephens over to the Federal authorities.

Respectfully, (Signed) H. A. WISE.

Mr. Hunter stated that he had been in correspondence for several days with Governor Wise, and had in his possession a number of letters important to the case, which he would read to the court, and to the public, and would, for the present, remain so. He had, since his last letter to the Governor, come into the possession of other facts, which pointed to Stephens as the most available party to be handed over to the Federal authorities, as he felt assured enough would be ascertained to bring before the Federal bar a number of the prominent Abolition fanatics of the North.

Mr. Harding objected to the proceedings, and insisted that the case should be proceeded with. He was not in league with Governor Wise, or anybody else. He was not felt by any one, and would only receive as a compensation for his arduous labors in the case, the small pittance allowed by the Circuit Court.

Mr. Sennott remarked that he had been consulted by his client, and as the jury had been partly chosen, he would not consent that the State should hand over to the Federal government the prisoner, for what purpose, was known to Governor Wise, and had been forewarned by the remarks of Mr. Hunter.

It was then moved, and the trouble had in the impounding of the jury would have been dispensed with.

Mr. Hunter then remarked that he would proceed immediately with the case of Stephens, and land over the prisoner Hazlett, who has not yet been indicted, to the Federal Court.

It was material whether Stephens would prefer a trial in the Circuit Court.

Mr. Sennott then asked a delay of a moment, for consultation with Stephens, after which he announced that the prisoner accepted the offer of the State, to hand him over to the Federal authorities, and would therefore prefer to be remanded to jail.

Mr. Harding desired the clerk to enter his earnest protest against the whole proceeding, and considered the whole proceeding wrong, and wished it so shown upon the docket.

Judge Parker to the clerk:—Do no such thing; I wish no such protest entered on the docket of this court.

The prisoner was then handed over to the U. S. Marshal and placed in jail, where he will remain until the term of the Federal Court at St.enton, which will not meet for some time.

The Stephens jury was discharged and a large number of the freeholders of the county were summoned to appear to-morrow morning at nine o'clock, when the case of Cook will be taken up. It will excite a large degree of interest. Cook will be defended by J. E. McDonald, Attorney General, and Mr. Voorhees, District Attorney, of Ind., and Lawson Bots and M. C. Green, of our own bar.

The prosecution will be conducted by Andrew S. Hunter.

The prisoner seems to be in good spirits, and is now writing a confession in his own hand, and filling twenty-five fool-scrap pages. It elicits nothing new except the fact that he impeaches Fred. Douglass and Dr. Howe. The confession is to be published in a pamphlet, for the benefit of Samuel C. Young, one of the wounded men at Harper's Ferry. The session of the court to-day was spent in taking testimony and opening the argument for the State.

The public feeling against Cook is stronger than against any of the other prisoners. He is regarded as having been a spy for the insurgents. Strong efforts will be made by Gov. Willard to save his life.

Cook Convicted.

Cook was found guilty yesterday of all the counts in the indictment, and a motion for a new trial was overruled by the court. Stephens has been turned over to the Federal authorities.

In relation to the man Palmer, whose arrest at Memphis was mentioned by telegraph, the Appeal of Wednesday says:

ARREST OF ONE OF THE SUPPOSED HARPER'S FERRY CONSPIRATORS.—A man by the name of W. R. Palmer was arrested at the Bedford House in this city on a requisition from Gov. Wise, upon complaint that he was a conspirator in the Harper's Ferry. It was developed during the trial of old Brown at Charlestown, Va., that this man Palmer was connected with the treasonable movement in question, and that he was located in this city. Gov. Wise at once took measures to secure his arrest, and he was yesterday delivered over to Hon. John C. Harsh, who had him secured in prison. Palmer has been loitering about the city since July last without any visible means of support, and received many as to his real standing and possessions, although he steadily failed to pay his liabilities. At least another person has been arrested in the same connection in this city, and the office of justice is now on the lookout for other guilty parties. Palmer will have an examining trial before Esquire Horne this morning at 10 o'clock.

Washington Items.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.—A private letter from El Paso, dated October 31st, says that the making marriages by the civil authorities imperative has created much excitement in northern Mexico. At Durango a proclamation was issued against the law, but it was suppressed by the authorities. In Chihuahua petitions are in circulation calling on the government of the State to suspend the execution of the law. The clergy are at the foundation of these disturbances.

The President has commuted the sentence of Cal Salvarez, of Madrid, who was convicted some time since of the murder of a sailor upon the high seas, and sentenced to be hung on the 25th inst.

David X. Junkin has been appointed chaplain in the U. S. Navy.

The first number of the Hon. Thomas B. Florence's Quarterly Review will be issued on Saturday.

The Postmaster General returned from the South to-day. He has not yet opened the bids for the transportation of the mails between Port and New Orleans.

J. R. Thomas, the special delegate from Brownsville, had an interview with the Secretary of War to-day, and fully explained to him the alarming condition of the frontier of the Rio Grande.

While the cabinet was in session yesterday, the President received a dispatch showing the pressing necessity for military assistance at Brownsville, Texas. The Secretary of War, within a half hour afterwards, issued instructions to Capt. Ricketts, commanding the artillery company at Baton Rouge, to place his men in readiness for a march at the same time the Quartermaster at New Orleans was telegraphed to make arrangements for transporting the troops to Point Isabel, to which place they are now probably on the way.

Letter from President Pierce.

CORVALLIS, N. H., September 22, 1859.

"Gentlemen: I had the honor, a few days since, to receive your kind letter inviting me to visit you, and to participate in the grand jubilee which the Democracy of Tennessee propose to hold in this city on the first of October next."

"There are many considerations which urge my acceptance. From the commencement of the second term of General Jackson's brilliant and useful administration I have numbered among your citizens many intimate and valued friends. Some of these have passed away, but others still remain to animate by their courage and guide by their wisdom."

"The occasion, however, will present higher inducements than any which mere personal relations can suggest. I should see truly represented by her solid men, one of the noblest states of the Union—a state which, although a wilderness when the soil first struck the first of freedom, has been her sons to the first office of the Republic, and honored yet more by the stern adherence to sound principles and the comprehensive statesmanship which signalized those epochs in our country's history."

"These suggestions will enable you to understand how sincere is my regret that I cannot be absent from New England on the day designated for your great assemblage. I am, gentlemen, very respectfully, your friend and servant."

"FRANKLIN PIERCE."
"Hons. G. P. Smith, S. R. Anderson, Andrew Ewing, Nashville, Tenn."

The BALLOON, the great muslin globe at the Crystal Palace square now contains about seventy thousand feet of gas, or a little more than one-tenth of its entire capacity. The gas already admitted has a lifting power of more than a ton and a half, and the tendency of the huge bag to soar aloft on an independent voyage by itself, is counteracted by a great number of ballast and anchors, which are attached to the netting by hooks, their position being changed as the balloon swells under the inward flow of gas. Every slight breeze sways the vast dome (now more than thirty feet high and seventy-five feet across) to and fro, and threatens to whisk it away; but the ponderous bags keep it steadily to its moorings. But for the great thickness and strength of the canvas, it would be blown by the constant flapping to which it is subjected. It is difficult to understand how Prof. Lowe will manage this bulky balloon when it is half or three quarters full. A heavy wind would blow it to pieces, and nothing but the conjunction of two fair days will enable the Professor to fill up and get away in safety. The last admission of gas, however, will be a success, and will last for forty-eight hours. The public will be sure of one day's notice of the time when this grand aerial flight will take place. Meanwhile, the balloon and its equipments are objects of great interest, and are visited by thousands of people daily.

N. Y. Times.

INTemperance Among Fashionable Ladies.—The New York correspondent of the Charleston Courier says: "There is a great and growing evil in this city, but one of such a delicate nature as to almost forbid being degraded into public print. I refer to the indulgence by ladies in intoxicating drinks. I do not refer to those who do wrong almost from necessity; but to that other class who have rich husbands and homes that might be made happy. A large number of this class seem to be steadily diving deeper into dissipation every year, than many persons greatly interested in their welfare and happiness even in ignorance. I have heard recently of several distressing cases of this kind. And to-day I learn that the wife of a well known citizen, reported to be very wealthy, has been sent to the lunatic asylum, in the hope that she may, with returning reason, be enabled to overcome this terrible temptation which intoxicating liquors have laid her to. Her husband's name is almost as familiar in some parts of the South as it is here."

CRIMINIES IN THEIR WAY.—There were in possession of Major H. C. Harris, at the Sheriff's office, yesterday, three Indian arrows, with which there are associated some little matters of interest. They were captured several years ago by a private in the United States Army, named Hicks, who was an Indian warrior on horseback. The party to which Hicks was attached had a skirmish with the Indians on the Texas border, in the region of San Antonio, and it so chanced that Hicks became detached from the party and was attacked by the Indian, who rode around him, rapidly discharging at him his arrows. During the combat Hicks fired six shots at him with his revolver, the last one of which took effect in his head, killing him. He then took the Indian's horse and all his warlike accoutrements, among which were the arrows of which we speak and which were fastened in his bow. Hicks then rode to the Indian's tent, and there he found the Indian, who was another Indian, named Malaro, and his ownership is in the person of Mrs. Ruth McDonald, of Newport.

Cin. Eng.

Democratic Meeting in Boone.

A meeting of the Democrats of Boone county was held, pursuant to notice previously given, at the court-house in Burlington, on Monday, November 7, 1859.

Joseph Short was called to the chair, and stated the object of the meeting to be the appointing of delegates to the State Convention, to be held at Frankfort, on the 9th of January, 1859.

On motion of Cyrus Riddell, Milton Hamilton was appointed Secretary.

On motion, the following gentlemen were appointed a committee to select said delegates, and to draft resolutions for the consideration of the meeting, viz: Wm. Watts, C. Riddell, J. Riley, J. Frazier, and G. W. Wilson.

The committee then retired, and after deliberation reported the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we approve the time and place fixed for the Convention of the Democracy of the State by the Central Committee.

Resolved, That we recognize in James Buchanan, President of the United States, the faithful exponent of Democratic principles; that his Administration has been enlightened, patriotic, and statesmanlike.

Resolved, That the Democracy of Boone county, in mass meeting assembled, reassert their adherence to the time-honored doctrines of the Democratic party, and steadfastly adhere to the principles of the Cincinnati platform.

Resolved, That the victory obtained by the Hon. Beriah Magoffin, present Chief Magistrate of Kentucky, at the last general election, over the united forces of the Opposition, deserves the thanks of the Democratic party of the State, and in our opinion said victory is an earnest that Kentucky has taken rank permanently as a Democratic State.

Resolved, That we are unflinchingly opposed to the new doctrine of "unholy legislation," and snapper sovereignty, and denounce it as at war with the Constitution of the United States and the rights of the fifteen States of the Union.

Resolved, That the recent rebellion, murder, and treason of John Brown and his advisers, at Harper's Ferry, is a harbinger of the danger that threatens the South, and is a warning to our people and a powerful argument in favor of the united action of all men who love the Union, against sectionalism and the bloody plans of the Abolitionists of the North.

Resolved, That we demand of the Legislature of our State a speedy reorganization of the militia of the State, under the volunteer system, in order that Kentucky, as a border State, may be prepared to defend her rights.

Resolved, That in the person of Hon. James Guthrie we recognize the able statesman and honest man, worthy of the highest honors of the Republic.

Resolved, That while we do not wish to disparage the claims or pretensions of any, yet, because of his ability, sterling worth, and faithful labors in the conflicts of the past, we would recommend, as our first choice for the office of United States Senator, Hon. John W. Stevenson of the county of Kenton.

Resolved, That we recommend Dr. Samuel S. Scott, of Boone county, to the Frankfort Convention, as our choice for delegate to the Democratic National Convention, to be held at Charleston in 1860.

Resolved, That the following persons be appointed delegates to the Frankfort Convention, viz: William Watts, John Walliser, Milton Hamilton, L. W. Lassing, V. Trancell, John Frazier, Dr. Edwards, James Wilson, H. Baker, Charles Chambers, Fountain Riddell, and all other Democrats of Boone who may be in attendance.

Dr. S. S. Scott then offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the time has now arrived when it becomes the people of Kentucky, in view of the continued and fanatical agitation of the slavery question by rabid Northern Abolitionists, to take the most efficient steps to protect themselves against such consequences of that agitation as have been recently developed at Harper's Ferry; and conceding as we do, that the existence in our midst of a free negro population, mingling with our slaves, is by far the most effective medium of communication between the Abolition fanatics and the slaves, therefore they ought to be removed.

William Watts offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Cincinnati Enquirer, Frankfort Yeoman, and other Democratic papers of Kentucky.

The meeting then adjourned.

JACOB SHOTT, President.

M. HAMILTON, Secretary.

Democratic Meeting in Woodford.

At a meeting of the Democracy of Woodford county, held in the court-house in Versailles, Nov. 7th, 1859, on motion, Gen. O. Pepper was called to the chair, and H. F. Lillard appointed secretary.

The chairman arose and explained the object of the meeting, after which the following gentlemen were appointed a committee to draft resolutions, namely: Thomas P. Porter, S. B. Lyons, Sanford Linc, Isaac S. Whittington, and Robert McCullough.

Whereupon, they reported the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted by the Convention assembled:

Resolved, That the following gentlemen be, and they are hereby, appointed delegates to represent the county of Woodford in the Democratic Convention to be held at Frankfort on the 9th of January next, namely: Gen. O. Pepper, Thomas P. Porter, Robert McCullough, W. W. Whittington, Sanford Linc, Dr. J. C. Carter, C. A. Harris, Warren Lillard, Thomas W. Sellers, Samuel Gray, Anson Danall, Moses Hawkins, S. B. Lyons, Warren Wiley, Lewis Payne, W. F. Baker, Richard Taylor, Henry G. Carter, Samuel Pepper, W. A. Moore, James McCannell, W. L. Peters, H. Winn, James Berry, James K. Peters, Isaac S. Whittington, Joseph Gorhett, Barkitt Xaney, E. Raines, James Bart, William Hamilton Jesse Mosby, James Smith, Dr. Jas. Willis, John M. Smith, James Bigwood, Isaac Wilson, H. F. Lillard, Ben. Bailey, Capt. A. Buford, Philip Moore, Lewis Peters, A. J. Wilson, Joseph Taylor, J. H. Smith, H. M. Smith, James White, A. Seacore, James Ferguson, J. N. Bohannon, and all other Democrats, and those acting with the Democratic party.

Resolved, That having full confidence in the intelligence of said delegates, and their fidelity to the interest of the county and to their party, we leave them untrammelled by instructions, and to any votes they may be called to cast in said Convention.

Resolved, That we reaffirm the principles embodied in the Cincinnati platform, and endorse the decision of the Supreme Court in the Dred Scott case.

Resolved, That the Secretary of this meeting forward copies of our proceedings to the Louisville Courier, Lexington Statesman, and Frankfort Yeoman, with the request that they, and all other Democratic papers in Kentucky, publish the same.

O. PEPPER, Chairman.

H. F. LILLARD, Secretary.

THE TOMB OF DAVID HUME.—David Hume, who produced in his time so much skepticism as to the evidences of Christianity, does not seem to have convinced his own relatives. A correspondent of the Presbyterian says: "By the way, speaking of Edinburgh, while there I acted as guide to a brother minister from America, on a visit to the tomb of the illustrious Hume. It is a circular stone building, over its iron-grated door there is inscribed his name, with the dates of his birth and death. No doubt, like Voltaire, he flattered himself that he had given the death-blow to Christianity. But behold, there on the wall of his tomb, those who were flesh and blood and bone of his bone, bear testimony to the fallacy of his expectation. On its outside, and immediately above the name of Hume himself, there is a tablet containing an inscription, by a David Hume, to his wife, Jane Alder, dated 1747, closing with these words, 'Behold, I come quickly. Thanks be to God, who giveth us the victory through our Lord Jesus Christ. Alas, in the interior, there is another tablet, sacred to the memory of David Hume, one of the

